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MARKET REVIEW

The flow of sugar was not seriously affected by the maritime strike against U. S. flag ships extending from midnight June 15 to July 3. Refiners' stocks at the end of the strike period were at about the same level as at the beginning. The injunction prevents resumption of the strike until after September 21. In the last labor difficulty to affect sugar receipts -- the strike by dock workers in the fall of 1959 -- agreement was reached before the expiration of the injunction that had been issued during contract negotiations.

During July, refined sugar price quotations were lowered in some territories and in others announced increases were rescinded before becoming effective. Some of the price announcements in the recent series were aimed at doing away with unannounced allowances. The degree to which that objective has been achieved remains in doubt. The following reflects the principal features of the price quotation structure for industrial sugar in 100 pound bags, freight "prepay" to be added except as noted:

Territory	Effective date and modifications	cents per pound	
		Cane	Beet
Northeast	July 3	9.40	
	July 11, for pickup at N. Y. refineries	9.30	
	N. Y. & Pa.		9.00
	Michigan		8.35
	Ohio & Indiana		8.40-9.00
Southeast	July 10	9.40	-
Gulf	July 12	9.00	-
Chicago-West	July 6, direct shipments <u>delivered</u>		
	Chicago & St. Louis	8.95	8.75
	Milwaukee	9.10	8.95
	From consignment, basis, Illinois, Wisconsin and		
	St. Louis	8.80	8.40 ^{1/}
	Balance of territory	8.60	8.40
Pacific and Intermountain	California, Arizona, Nevada		
	Less .15¢ day-to-day	8.80	8.80
	Oregon, Washington	8.65	8.65
	<u>Balance of territory</u>	8.75	8.65

1/ One processor continued to quote 8.60

In the East, industrial sugar prices were the only ones reduced but in the Chicago-West and Gulf territory grocery items were decreased on a comparable basis with industrial sugars.

Deliveries for U. S. consumption through July 22, 1961 totaled 5,065,000 tons or 30,000 tons less than those for the same period last year. For the first half year 1961 deliveries had exceeded the 1960 deliveries by 119,000 tons. Deliveries during the first three weeks of July 1961 were down about 21 percent from the corresponding weeks a year earlier. This relationship is likely to persist for the balance of the month because of the extremely high deliveries of 1,061,000 tons last July.

The changes for cane and beet sugar separately are more notable than for total deliveries. Cane refiners' deliveries dropped 103,000 tons and cane sugar importers' deliveries about 162,000 tons for the period January 1 - July 22, 1961 as compared to a year ago. Conversely, beet sugar deliveries were 228,000 tons more than for the same 29 week period last year. Beet processors have old crop supplies available to maintain something like the same cumulative rate of increase through September when the next harvest gets under way. Their available supply for the first nine months is about 300,000 tons more than the 1,668,000 tons of sugar marketed during the January-September period last year.

The increase in beet sugar deliveries tended to be concentrated in a few states. During the first half of the year they were up 48,000 tons, raw value, in California and 40,000 tons in Illinois. Much of the increases in these states may be attributed to the fact that very little beet sugar was marketed constructively at year end 1960. However, beet sugar deliveries to Ohio during the first half of 1961 were up 126 percent or 38,000 tons, and beet sugar deliveries to Michigan and Missouri were up about 56 percent or 36,000 and 20,000 tons, respectively. The total increase of 94,000 tons to those three states was about 84,000 tons in excess of 1959 constructive deliveries to these states and represented about 70 percent of the increased physical deliveries of beet sugar during January-June 1961.

The July report of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department estimates sugar beet production at about 18,600,000 tons from 1961 crop or 13 percent over that of 1960. The Crop Reporting Board bases its estimates on calendar year harvesting rather than crop year figures for the Imperial Valley which plants in the fall and harvests in the spring.

The same Crop Report estimates that the yield of cane in Louisiana this fall will be 23.5 tons per acre, the highest since 1956. The production of cane is estimated at 6,886,000 tons, 13 percent above 1960. In Florida with acreage 16 percent higher and a more normal yield of cane per acre indicated, cane production from this year's crop is estimated at 2,124,000 tons, or 32 percent over last year.

The 1961 crop sugar processing in Puerto Rico is substantially complete at 1,100,000 short tons, raw value. In Hawaii, where the harvest continues virtually throughout the year, sugar production of about 629,000 tons through July 15, 1961 was 88,000 tons greater than to the same date last year.

On June 30 the Secretary authorized the reallocation of an additional 150,000 tons of sugar to the Republic of the Philippines. Only 50,000 tons of the total requirements of 10,000,000 tons remained unallocated after that date. The Philippine producers expect to supply the additional sugar from new crop production and such sugars would not arrive until near the end of the year. On July 31 deficits of 476,275 tons were re-allocated to domestic areas. (See page 16).

The domestic spot price of raw sugar at the beginning of July was 6.42 cents per pound and on July 28 was 6.32 cents. In the world market, the New York spot price declined to 2.83 cents on July 28, from the 3.22-3.42 range that prevailed from mid-April through early June.

THE SUGAR CONTENT OF PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES

by
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The volume of cane or beet sugar moving in international trade in the form of sugar contained in manufactured products is small compared with the trade volume of cane and beet sugar as such. However, United States imports of sugar candy and confectionery, our principal sugar-containing import item, increased from 2.9 million pounds in 1948 to 50.5 million pounds in 1960^{1/}; the latter amount is more than seventeen times as much as the former. But these imports are still very

^{1/} Bureau of the Census, Report FT 110 (annual)

Table 1. - Estimated Cane or Beet Sugar Content of Principal Sugar-Containing Products Imported into the United States, 1951-1960 ^{1/}

Item No.	Short description	Est. sugar content	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
		Percent	Short tons, refined sugar content				
1075500 ^{2/}	Wafers, etc.	30	3,680	3,027	2,840	2,182	2,030
1234900	Sauces	5	102	72	56	52	92
1309050	Canned pineapples	10	4,917	3,357	3,040	3,894	3,682
1309100	Frozen pineapples	10	1,082	1,295	1,160	1,107	742
1317000	Maraschino cherries	20	812	630	686	583	496
1322900	Dates, prepared	50	309	462	562	450	424
1328500	Ginger root, candied	80	309	294	228	196	159
1329000	Orange marmalade	67	1,153	1,338	1,114	1,032	1,321
1329420	Currant, etc., jelly	55	746	352	743	717	998
1329000	Other jelly	55	404	466	360	376	420
1330180	Frozen blueberries	20	617	342	208	122	264
1830190	Frozen strawberries	20	2,703	1,441	1,452	1,375	1,145
1330230	Canned strawberries	15	205	334	72	597	160
1330320	Canned tangerines	10	1,765	1,521	674	809	698
1330890	Strawberry jam	20	496	307	95	83	49
1503000	Chocolate, sweet, 10 lb.+	50	539	441	395	337	200
1503300	Chocolate, sweet, other	50	2,261	2,006	1,442	1,430	1,328
1650500	Candy	60	15,153	13,031	11,284	9,477	9,692
1770309 ^{3/}	Other fruit juices, etc.	15	213	129	128	109	138
Total			37,466	30,845	26,539	24,928	24,038

Item No.	Short description	Est. sugar content	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
		Percent	Short tons, refined sugar content				
1075500 ^{2/}	Wafers, etc.	30	1,098	782	689	568	439
1234900	Sauces	5	34	38	28	24	38
1309050	Canned pineapples	10	3,152	1,373	(Included in Item No. 1309100)		
1309100	Frozen pineapples	10	561	1,538	5,293	4,570	5,091
1317000	Maraschino cherries	20	308	272	159	76	124
1322900	Dates, prepared	50	421	295	354	332	273
1328500	Ginger root, candied	80	193	188	151	183	201
1329000	Orange marmalade	67	1,206	1,120	1,257	765	668
1329420 ^{4/}	Currant, etc. jelly	55	930	920	976	712	946
1329500	Other jelly	55	382	363	356	261	218
1330180	Frozen blueberries	20	321	378	410	623	278
1330190	Frozen strawberries	20	1,201	1,088	806	699	635
1330230	Canned strawberries	15	87	48	99	51	36
1330320	Canned tangerines	10	494	267	470	111	173
1330890	Strawberry jam	20	36	106	173	61	30
1503000	Chocolate, sweet, 10 lb.+	50	319	267	192	142	164
1503300	Chocolate, sweet, other	50	1,135	768	990	589	444
1650500	Candy	60	7,610	5,861	5,292	4,509	3,920
1770309 ^{3/}	Other fruit juices, etc.	15	105	113	152 ^{3/}	173 ^{3/}	266 ^{3/}
Total			19,593	15,785	17,847	14,449	13,944

^{1/} Commodity numbers (Schedule A, Bureau of the Census, 1-1-60 ed.) shown are those which in 1960 had an estimated cane or beet sugar content of more than 100 short tons. The estimated cane or beet sugar content of 25 excluded commodity numbers in 1960 was 731 short tons. Also excluded were the commodity numbers relating to cane and beet sugar as such, to "molasses and sugar sirup, not specially provided for" (liquid sugar and edible molasses) and to industrial molasses. Data computed from net quantity of imports for consumption published annually in Report FT 110, Bureau of the Census, and from sugar content percentages based mostly upon "Conversion Factors and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products", U.S.D.A., P.M.A., Washington D. C., May 1952. Cane sugar content of canned and frozen pineapples and of canned tangerines assumed to be 10 percent according to Taiwanese and USDA data.

^{2/} Commodity number 1075500, "Wafers, puddings, cakes and other baked articles (including sweetened or flavored biscuits) is reported only by value. Quantity estimated by assuming a 30 cent value per pound in accordance with United Kingdom and Canadian export values per pound, 1958-1960.

^{3/} Only gallonage reported; assumed weight per gallon: 9 pounds. This item was separated from item 1770300 on 1-1-54. Before 1954 imports from the Philippines deducted from total; Philippine imports were assumed to be unsweetened pineapple juice.

^{4/} Before 1954 item No. 1329420 was separated into items No. 1329400 and No. 1329450.

small when compared to U. S. manufacturers' sales of confectionery products. The imports amounted to 1.7 percent of the 3.003 billion pounds of U. S. manufacturers' sales of confectionery products in 1960. In contrast to the rise in imports, U. S. manufacturers' sales in 1960 were only 112.3 percent of 1948 sales^{2/}; but the 12.3 percent increase in U. S. manufacturer sales meant a 330 million pound increase, while candy imports rose by 48 million pounds. In view of these developments, this article presents a study of U. S. imports of cane and beet sugar contained in manufactured products from 1951 through 1960.

Sugar Content of Imports Almost Triples in Decade

During the decade ending with 1960, the estimated cane and beet sugar content of imported manufactured products rose from 13,944 short tons (refined basis) to 37,466 tons (see Table 1). This was an increase of 168.7 percent and reflects an average annual compound increase of 11.6 percent. Yet the sugar content imported in products in 1960 was equivalent to only 0.8 percent of our receipts of sugar as such from abroad and to only 0.4 percent of total sugar use.

Furthermore, U. S. sugar deliveries for export (of sugar as such or as sugar contained in products) exceeded the cane and beet sugar content of imported products in each year, since the beginning of the series on sugar deliveries for export in 1955, as shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sugar deliveries for export from the U. S. by primary distributors</u>	<u>Cane and beet sugar content of imported products</u>
1955	31,578	19,593
1956	41,371	24,038
1957	27,948	24,928
1958	55,817	26,539
1959	53,675	30,845
1960	42,769	37,466

^{2/} Bureau of the Census. Current Industrial Reports. Confectionery. Summary for 1960. Series M20C (60)-13, 5-31-61; and Winger, E.L., Confectionery sales and Distribution 1950. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, February 1952, p. 1.

Eight Items from Seven Countries Represent Most Sugar Content

The cane and beet sugar content of candy and of canned and frozen pineapples made up well over one-half of the total sugar content imported in each year and 58 percent for the ten year total. 3/

Eight of the 19 items shown in Table 1 had a cane or beet sugar content of more than 1,000 tons each in 1960. Together these 8 items accounted for from 81 to 88 percent of the sugar content of the 19 items in each of the ten years studied. One, two or three principal countries of origin supplied typically at least two-thirds of the total imports of each of the eight items. Altogether seven countries were the leading sources of supply for the eight principal sugar-containing imports. The cross-classification of principal sugar-containing items by principal countries of origin is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. - Principal Sugar-Containing Items Imported into the United States by Principal Countries of Origin, 1951-1960

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Short description</u>	<u>Countries in Order of Importance</u>
1075500	Wafers, etc.	U.K. Canada, Netherlands
1309050	Canned pineapples	Philippines, Mexico, Cuba
1309100	Frozen pineapples	Cuba, Philippines
1329000	Orange marmalade	U.K.
1330190	Frozen strawberries	Mexico
1330320	Canned tangerines	Japan
1503300	Chocolate, sweets other	Netherlands, U.K.
<u>16050500</u>	<u>Candy</u>	U.K., Netherlands

Source: Bureau of the Census, Report FT 110 (annual).

3/ Sugar content of items 1309050, 1309100 and 1650500 divided by totals, 1951-1960 aggregates Table 1. $\frac{130,683 \text{ tons}}{225,434 \text{ tons}} = 58.0\%$

In all ten years surveyed the United Kingdom was the leading supplier of sugar-containing products. Since 1954 candy has been the leading item. Well over one-half of our candy imports have come from the U.K. in each year; but the U. K. share of total candy imports fell from 83 percent in 1951 to 56 percent in 1960 as total candy imports increased from 13.1 to 50.5 million pounds. The U. K. was our only important foreign source of orange marmalade and, in most years, also the leading supplier of "wafers, puddings, cakes and other baked articles (incl. sweetened and flavored biscuits)." Finally, the U. K. was a secondary source of sweetened chocolate (no. 1503300). Thus, the U.K. had an important share in four of the eight principal items and, in the aggregate, accounted for two-fifths of the 8 item total from 7 countries shown in Table 3.

In most years canned and frozen pineapple imports made the Philippines the second most important source of sugar imported in products. Canned and frozen pineapple formed one item before 1954. It was the leading item in terms of cane sugar content from 1951 through 1953. After a severe decline in 1954, canned and frozen pineapple imports made a partial comeback. During 1955 to 1960, the sugar content of Philippine canned and frozen pineapples averaged 2.3 thousand tons compared with 3.6 thousand tons during 1951 to 1953.

Mexico is our only important source of imports of frozen strawberries (officially classified as "Berries, frozen, other," no. 1330190). This item approximately doubled from 1951-52 to 1957-59 and doubled again in 1960 with a sugar content of 2.7 thousand tons in the last year. Mexico is also a secondary source of canned pineapples. The sugar content of these two Mexican imports put Mexico in second place in 1958 and 1960 with 2.2 and 3.4 thousand tons of sugar content, respectively.

The Netherlands has been our leading supplier of chocolate, sweetened, other than in blocks or bars of 10 pounds or more (no. 1503300) since 1952. Dutch imports of this item (in terms of sugar content) climbed from 113 tons in 1951 to 928 tons in 1960. The Netherlands was also a secondary source of candy with imports (in terms of sugar content) rising from practically nothing in 1951 to 1.6 thousand tons in 1960. The combined Dutch imports of sweetened chocolate and candy in terms of their sugar content were 2.8 thousand tons in 1960 compared with less than 1.0 thousand tons each year before 1955. Japan is the only important source of canned tangerine imports with a cane or beet sugar content of 1.8 thousand tons in 1960 compared to an average of 0.3 thousand tons during 1951 to 1955.

Table 3. - Estimated cane or beet sugar content of principal sugar containing items imported into the United States by principal countries of origin, 1951-1960 ^{1/}

Year	: United Kingdom	: Mexico	: Nether-lands	: Philip-pines	: Japan	: Cuba	: Canada	: Total in 7 or 8 items	: Total in 18 or 19 items	: Total in all countries
								7	all	all
								:countries:	:countries:	:countries:
1,000 short tons of refined sugar content										
1951	4.2	1.4	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.8	-	10.3	11.4	13.9
1952	4.6	1.1	0.5	3.4	0.1	0.7	-	10.4	11.8	14.4
1953	6.1	0.9	0.9	4.0	0.5	0.8	-	13.3	14.8	17.8
1954	5.6	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	10.2	12.8	15.8
1955	6.9	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	13.5	16.5	20.0
1956	8.2	1.7	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.4	0.9	16.6	20.6	24.0
1957	7.4	1.8	1.5	2.7	0.8	1.7	0.7	16.7	21.3	24.9
1958	8.7	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.7	17.2	23.0	26.5
1959	9.3	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	19.7	27.0	30.8
1960	11.3	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.0	23.7	32.7	37.5

^{1/} Only the eight commodity items which in 1960 had an estimated cane or beet sugar content of more than 1,000 short tons were considered (in contrast to 19 commodity items with more than 100 tons of sugar content in Table 1); moreover, only imports from the leading country or the leading two or three countries of supply were considered. Typically, this accounted for at least two-thirds of the imports of six of the eight commodity items while for candy and sweetened chocolate (other than bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more) it accounted for over one-half of total imports; see last three columns of table to appraise extent of coverage achieved in this table.

Until recently, Cuba was the leading supplier of frozen pineapples and was also a secondary source of canned pineapples. Over the ten-year period surveyed imports of these items (in terms of sugar content) from Cuba ranged only from 0.7 thousand tons in 1952 to 1.7 thousand tons in 1957. Finally, Canada was included in the list because in 1956, 1957 and 1959 it was the leading supplier of "wafers, puddings, cakes and other baked articles (incl. sweetened and flavored biscuits)."

Aggregate Value per Pound Increases Significantly

Table 4.-Value and Value per Pound of U.S. Imports of Sugar-Containing Products

Item No.	1960		1951	
	Value		Value	
	: Total	: Per pound :	: Total	: Per pound
	: 1,000 doll. :	: cents :	: 1,000 doll. :	: cents
1075500	7,359	30.0 ^{1/}	878	30.0 ^{1/}
1234900	724	17.7	270	17.6
1309050	10,887	11.1	-	
1309100	2,864	13.2	10,956	10.8
1317000	2,079	25.6	341	27.4
1322900	126	10.2	78	7.1
1328500	189	24.5	136	27.0
1329000	574	16.7	306	15.3
1329420	682	25.1	694	20.2
1329500	314	21.4	175	22.1
1330180	1,222	19.8	491	17.7
1330190	3,528	13.1	780	12.3
1330230	485	17.8	66	13.6
1330320	6,795	19.2	454	13.1
1330890	614	12.4	45	15.0
1503000	637	29.5	272	41.4
1503300	4,748	52.5	981	55.2
1650500	15,223	30.1	4,627	35.4
1770309	1,114	39.3	362	10.2
Total	60,164	19.6	21,912	14.8

^{1/} Estimate derived from value per pound of U. K. and Canadian exports since U. S. does not report quantity.

Source: Bureau of the Census Report FT 110.

In the aggregate, value per pound rose sharply from 14.8 cents to 19.6 cents between 1951 and 1960. The principal reason for this rise is the drastic change in the composition of the aggregate. In 1951, one-half of the total value was represented by canned and frozen pineapples, a low value per pound item. In 1960 the value of canned and frozen pineapples was only 23 percent of the total value. By contrast, candy and chocolate which had accounted for only 27 percent of the aggregate value in 1951 accounted for 34 percent in 1960.

In contrast to the change in the aggregate, the value per pound of several important items declined from 1951 to 1960. Candy declined from 35.4 to 30.1 cents per pound sweetened chocolate in blocks or bars of ten pounds or more declined from 41.4 to 29.5 cents per pound, other sweet chocolate declined from 55.2 to 52.5 cents per pound; see Table 4. The value per pound of canned and frozen pineapples combined, on the other hand, rose from 10.8 cents per pound in 1951 to 11.5 cents in 1960. The value per pound of nine other items rose; most noteworthy among these are canned tangerines (item 1330320). Four less important items declined in value per pound.

Methodology

To obtain the data presented "Schedule A," the Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported Into the United States (January 1, 1960 Edition) was searched for commodity descriptions which might indicate cane or beet sugar content. The estimation of the sugar content was particularly difficult for basket items, such as "wafers, puddings, cakes, and other baked articles (including sweetened or flavored biscuits)" (no. 1075500) where the sugar content of individual products differs perhaps from 11 to 35 percent; 30 percent was used. The item, "sauces, not elsewhere specified (including fruit sauces)" (no. 1234900) is made up of unknown proportions of sugar-containing products and of products not containing any sugar; 5 percent sugar content for the entire item was assumed. The items, "Berries, Frozen, Other" (no. 1330190), "Berries, Otherwise prepared or preserved, not specially provided for" (no. 1330230), and "Other fruit pastes and fruit pulps" (no. 1330890) were found to be primarily of Mexican origin and, based upon Mexican export statistics, to be frozen strawberries, canned strawberries and strawberry jam, respectively. Jams ordinarily contain 55 percent cane or beet sugar by U. S. standards but in view of the U. S. classification "other fruit pastes and fruit pulps" for Mexican strawberry jam, a sugar content of only 20 percent was used.

Twenty-five items, each with an estimated sugar content of less than 100 tons in 1960, were excluded from further study. The combined sugar content of these items in 1960 was 731 tons, 2.0 percent of the sugar content of the 19 items which were tabulated (see Table 1). In 1951 the combined sugar content of these items (or their predecessors in view of some minor classification changes) was 527 tons, 3.8 percent of the sugar content of the items tabulated in Table 1. In addition, candied pineapples (no. 1309000) with an estimated sugar content of 373 tons was an item of some importance in 1951; no such imports were recorded in 1960. "Edible preparations for human consumption, n.e.s." (no. 1250900) was assumed to have no significant cane or beet sugar content although in 1961 a cane sugar containing article was imported under this item.

In 1953, 1954, and 1958 the Census Bureau made certain changes affecting the treatment of individual shipments valued not more than \$250. Effective January 1958 the coverage of the commodity statistics has been broadened to include all formal entry imports individually valued \$100 to \$250 on a fully compiled basis. All formal entries valued under \$100 and all imports reported as informal entries are excluded from the statistics presented in this article. (Informal entries, by definition, contain only items valued not more than \$250). It is believed that the exclusions and the changes made during the decade surveyed do not significantly affect the general validity of the data presented.

APPLICATION OF STATUTORY FORMULAS
AND
DISCRETION IN ALLOCATING NON-QUOTA PURCHASE SUGAR
FOR 1961

The amendments to the Sugar Act of 1948 in Section 408(b) set forth various steps that must be followed in allocating non-quota purchase sugar to the extent that such steps will provide the sugar needed. Some countries are not able to supply the full quantities indicated by the formula, others can supply more. The quantities in excess of those indicated by the formula are commonly referred to as "discretionary allocations" whether made to "formula countries" or to others.

Some countries which receive no allocations under the formula have supplies of sugar suited to our needs and are either located in the Western Hemisphere or are substantial purchasers of United States Agricultural products. These two characteristics must be given special consideration as provided in the Act in making discretionary allocations. The tables published when allocations are made and monthly thereafter, such as Table 16 of this report, make no distinction between the quantities resulting from the formula, those that are smaller as a result of limitations of supplies, or result in part or entirely from discretionary allocations. There has been considerable interest in these distinctions and, accordingly, the information is made generally available in Table 5 which combines the results of all allocations made for 1961.

Table 5. - Basic sugar quotas and reallocations of the Cuban quota, 1961, as of July 15, 1961

Country and Area	:	Basic	:	Allocations of the Cuban Quota to		:	Total Col. (1) and Col. (4)
	:	Quota	:	Other Foreign Countries under		:	
	:	Under	:	Sec. 408 of the Act		:	
	:	Sec. 202	:	Pursuant	By Adminis-	:	
:	of the	:	to	trative 1/	:	:	
:	Act	:	Formula	Discretion	:	Total	
	(1)		(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
(Short tons, raw value)							
Domestic Areas Total	5,351,500						5,351,500
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	490,731		490,731			1,470,731
Peru	121,507	544,870		544,870			666,377
Dominican Republic	111,157	222,723 2/		222,723 2/			333,880
Mexico	95,409	589,591		589,591			685,000
Nicaragua	17,471	25,897		25,897			43,368
Haiti	8,268	1,732	35,273	37,005			45,273
Netherlands	4,149	5,851		5,851			10,000
Taiwan	3,980	6,020	180,028	186,048			190,028
Panama	3,980	6,020		6,020			10,000
Costa Rica	3,968	6,032	20,250	26,282			30,250
Canada	631	1,266		1,266			1,897
United Kingdom	516	1,034		1,034			1,550
Belgium	182	1,453		1,453			1,635
Hong Kong	3	27		27			30
British Guiana and Federation of West Indies	84	673	265,250	265,923			266,007
El Salvador			12,000	12,000			12,000
Guatemala			17,000	17,000			17,000
Brazil			336,474	336,474			336,474
Ecuador			36,000	36,000			36,000
Colombia			46,000	46,000			46,000
French West Indies			75,000	75,000			75,000
Paraguay			5,000	5,000			5,000
India			225,000	225,000			225,000
Australia			90,000	90,000			90,000
Not Authorized for Purchase			50,000 3/	50,000			50,000
Sub-total	6,702,805	1,903,920	1,393,275	3,297,195			10,000,000
Total Cuban Quota	(3,297,195)						
Total United States Requirements	10,000,000						

1/ The 1,343,275 tons allocated represents 618,174 tons of the proration for the Dominican Republic which was not authorized for purchase because the United States and that country were not in Diplomatic Relations, 3,794 tons of the proration for Canada and 3,101 of that for the United Kingdom which were not allocated because of the possible transshipment of Cuban sugar, and the quantities shown below that the respective quota countries are unable to supply within their prorations: Peru, 428,985; Mexico, 175,090; Nicaragua, 114,131.

2/ The 222,723 tons were authorized for purchase and importation during the period January-March 1961, conditioned on payment to the United States Government by the importer of 2-1/4 cents per pound.

3/ The 50,000 tons is a portion of the proration for the Dominican Republic which has not been authorized for purchase.

ACTIONS RELATING TO SUGAR SUPPLIES --
Continuation of Sequence following Sugar Act
Amendment of March 31, 1961

Amendment to the Sugar Act, Proclamation by the President, and subsequent actions relating to sugar supplies through June 1, 1961 are covered in the April and May 1961 issues of SUGAR REPORTS, Nos. 108 and 109.

Since then two such actions have been taken, details of which are shown below:

Additional 150,000 Tons of Sugar Reallocated to Republic of the Philippines (June 30, 1961)

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced today that with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, an additional 150,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar have been reallocated to the Republic of the Philippines.

With this reallocation the total quantity to be procured from the Republic of the Philippines in 1961 under the basic quota and previous reallocations (purchase authorizations) is 1,470,731 short tons, raw value. This reduces the total quantity of unallocated sugar to 50,000 tons.

As explained in the following Statement of Bases and Considerations, this action is based on assurances of the Philippine Government that it will supply the total quantity of sugar in time for arrival in the United States during the current calendar year.

The Statement of Bases and Considerations follows:

"Immediately prior to the issuance on June 1, 1961, of Amendment 1 to Sugar Regulation 820, information was obtained through the United States Embassy in Manila from appropriate government and industry officials in the Republic of the Philippines as to the supply of sugar that could be made available by that country to the United States within the calendar year 1961.

"From the information received it was concluded that the Philippines could not supply for arrival in the continental United States during the calendar year 1961 any sugar in excess of the previously assigned basic quota and reallocations totalling 1,320,731 short tons, raw value. Actual receipts of sugar in the United States for the year to date and other information corroborated that conclusion. Accordingly, no provision was made for the purchase of additional quantities of non-quota purchase sugar from the Philippines in Amendment 1 to Sugar Regulation 820.

"Since the action of June 1, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has contended (a) that it is legally entitled to its proration of the reallocation and (b) that it can supply for arrival in the United States by Dec. 31, 1961, the additional sugar from stocks on hand and from the next crop by starting the harvest of its 1961-62 crop in September, a month earlier than normal.

"The Sugar Act requires the granting of such a reallocation only to the extent of the country's ability to supply the sugar.

"The present action is based solely on the assurances given by the Philippine Government that it can and will fill the additional proration of 150,000 short tons, raw value, herein provided. Accordingly, the quantity of sugar which now may be imported from the Republic of the Philippines within the calendar year 1961 is 1,470,731 short tons, raw value." (See July 11, 1961 Federal Register).

Sugar Quota Deficits of 476,275 Tons Reallocated to Domestic Areas (July 31, 1961)

"Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today announced reallocation to the Domestic Beet Sugar Area and the Mainland Cane Sugar Area of deficits in the quotas for Puerto Rico and Hawaii totaling 476,275 short tons, raw value. This reallocation increases the quota for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area by 431,397 to 2,609,170 tons and the quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area by 44,878 to 715,000 tons.

(continued on next page)

"The deficits are based on the expectation that the maximum quantity of sugar to be delivered to the continental United States from Puerto Rico is 980,000 tons and from Hawaii is 1,030,000 tons.

"The portion of the deficits allocated to the Mainland Cane Sugar Area was limited so as to increase the quota to 715,000 short tons, raw value, the maximum quantity expected to be marketed by that area in 1961.

"Today's action affected domestic area quotas only ...".

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced

Nature of Action

July 10,
1961

Public hearing announced on (1) fair and reasonable wage rates for workers in Louisiana employed in harvesting 1961-crop sugarcane, and in producing and cultivating sugarcane during 1962, and (2) fair prices which processor-producers must pay for 1961-crop sugarcane purchased from other producers. The hearing will begin at 9 a.m., August 2, 1961 in the Grand Theatre, Thibodaux, Louisiana. (See July 13, 1961 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. June 1961 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 824,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 138,000 tons from May 1961 and down 153,000 from June 1960. January-June 1961 deliveries 4,498,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 119,000 tons, or 2.7 percent from same 1960 period. Final data for May 1961 deliveries, 962,000 tons -- previously published preliminarily as 961,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks July 1, 1961 were 1,562,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 153,000 tons from a year earlier, and down 223,000 tons from end May 1961. During June beet processors' stocks decreased by about 200,000 tons, refiners' stocks by 7,000 tons, importers of direct-consumption stocks by about 13,000 tons, and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by about 2,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas through July 14, 1961 were 3,685,380 short tons, raw value. In addition, 1,641,712 tons of non-quota purchase sugar were authorized for entry.

4. Regionally, January-May sugar deliveries this year, as compared with last year, were up 11.2 and 12.8 percent, respectively, to the Western and North Central regions. Deliveries were up 1.3 percent to the New England region, 2.6 percent to the Middle Atlantic region, and 5.9 percent to the Southern region.

Table 6 - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-May 1961

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors ^{1/}	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1961</u>	1,497,871	71,124	18,157	440,811 <u>2/</u>	298,674 <u>2/</u>	2,326,637
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	154,016	0	0	0	154,016
b. Produced from beets or cane	418,293	0	107,794	3,959	0)	451,077 <u>3/</u>
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	78,969	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	2,586,482 <u>4/</u>	0)	- 16,918 <u>5/</u>
Less raws melted	0	0	0	2,603,400	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	2,573,007	2,573,007
e. Adjustments	- 38	- 2	- 333	- 647	- 273	- 1,293
f. Sub-total	418,255	154,014	28,492	- 13,606	2,572,734	3,159,889
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	1,916,126	225,138	46,649	427,205	2,871,408	5,486,526
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	925,154	139,823	22,521	2,867	2,583,204	3,673,569
b. Export	0	1,248	0	0	13,296	14,544
c. Livestock feed	0	12,663	0	0	749	13,412
d. Sub-total	925,154	153,734	22,521	2,867	2,597,249	3,701,525
5. <u>Inventory</u>	990,972	71,404	24,128	424,338 <u>6/</u>	274,159 <u>6/</u>	1,785,001
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	1,916,126	225,138	46,649	427,205	2,871,408	5,486,526

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 22,824; Refined, 33,658; Total, 56,482.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 78,969 tons delivered from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 17,179; Refined, 13,774; Total, 30,953.

Table 7. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-May 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	2,867	1,023	+ 1,844
Refiners' refined	2,597,249	2,456,140	+ 141,109
Sub-total	2,600,116	2,457,163	+ 142,953
Beet processors' refined	925,154	711,529	+ 213,625
Importers' direct consumption	153,734	254,214	- 100,480
Mainland sugarcane processors'	22,521	13,555	+ 8,966
Total	3,701,525	3,436,461	+ 265,064
For: Export	14,544	14,709	- 165
Livestock feed	13,412	11,262	+ 2,150
Continental consumption 1/	3,673,569	3,410,490	+ 263,079
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	44,963	41,800	+ 3,163
<u>Hawaii</u>	22,974	14,370	+ 8,604

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 8. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 31, 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners' raw	424,338	581,583	- 157,245
Refiners' refined	274,159	373,249	- 99,090
Sub-total 1/	698,497	954,832	- 256,335
Beet processors' refined	990,972	917,982	+ 72,990
Importers' direct consumption	71,404	115,270	- 43,866
Mainland sugarcane processors'	24,128	34,710	- 10,582
Total	1,785,001	2,022,794	- 237,793

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota; 1961 - Raws, 17,179; Refined, 13,774; Total, 30,953; 1960 - Raws, 26,221; Refined, 8,152; Total, 34,380.

Table 9. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, June and January-June 1961 and 1960

Item	1961 1/	1960	Change
	June	Jan.-June	June Jan.-June
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners'	540,646	3,140,762	690,758 3,147,921
Beet processors' refined	249,400	1,174,554	215,935 927,464
Importers' direct consumption	31,934	185,668	66,933 321,147
Mainland sugarcane processors'	2,500 2/	25,021	2,665 16,220
Total	824,480	4,526,005	976,291 4,412,752
For: Export	N.A.	14,544	6,261 20,970
Livestock feed	N.A.	13,412	1,277 12,539
Continental consumption 3/	824,480	4,498,049	968,753 4,379,243

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 10. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, July 1, 1961 and June 30, 1960

Item	1961 1/	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners' raw	386,667	493,923	- 107,256
Refiners' refined	304,977	325,082	- 20,105
Sub-total	691,644	819,005	- 127,361
Beet processors' refined	790,562	747,244	+ 43,318
Importers' direct consumption	58,213	117,509	- 59,296
Mainland sugarcane processors'	22,000 2/	32,044	- 10,044
Total	1,562,419	1,715,802	- 153,383

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 11. - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-May 1961 and 1960

Item	1961	1960	Change 1960 to 1961
(Short tons, raw value)			
Production			
Mainland cane	111,339	116,630	- 5,291
Domestic beet	418,255	406,152	+ 12,103
Total	529,594	522,782	+ 6,812
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	4,377	207	+ 4,170
For direct-consumption	15,462	8,823	+ 6,639
Louisiana processor-refiners	50,102	28,533	+ 21,569
Florida sugarcane processors	60,559	69,406	- 8,847
Sub-total	130,500	106,969	+ 23,531
Beet processors	925,154	711,227	+ 213,927
Total	1,055,654	818,196	+ 237,458

Table 12. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-May 1961 and 1960

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
(Short tons, raw value)						
Offshore						
Foreign						
Cuba	0	1,508,812	0	230,008	0	1,738,820
Dominican Republic	290,611	33,221	15,035	4,119	305,646	37,340
Mexico	347,447	48,984	5,202	4,987	352,649	53,971
Peru	240,314	10,551	2,702	2,365	243,016	12,916
Philippines	612,544	442,403	16,612	15,983	629,156	458,386
Other countries	163,395	5,728	40,961	18,291	204,356	24,019
Sub-total	1,654,311	2,049,699	80,512	275,753	1,734,823	2,325,452
Domestic						
Hawaii	402,208	264,132	0	5,937 2/	402,208	270,069
Puerto Rico	448,276	312,457	73,504	57,359	521,780	369,816
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	850,484	576,589	73,504	63,296	923,988	639,885
Total Offshore	2,504,795	2,626,288	154,016	339,049	2,658,811	2,965,337
Mainland cane area	82,928	87,642	0	0	82,928	87,642
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	2,718	1,493	0	0	2,718	1,493
Grand total	2,590,441	2,715,423	154,016	339,049	2,744,457	3,054,472

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 13. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

Table 13 - Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 12.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
(Short tons, raw value)						
For: Export	24,983	16,079	4,152	3,837	29,135	19,916
Livestock feed	571	1,149	14,558	13,234	15,129	14,383
Later release						
Bonded	0	0	0	0		0
In customs custody	0	0	28,357	0	28,357	0
Total	25,554	17,228	47,067	17,071	72,621	34,299

Table 14. - Status of 1961 Sugar Quotas as of July 14, 1961

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 1/	Unfilled balance	Direct-consumption
			Short tons, raw value	Total	tion
Domestic Beet	2,177,773		1,284,000	893,773	
Mainland Cane	670,122		152,000	518,122	
Hawaii	1,215,410		535,080	680,330	34,165
Puerto Rico	1,270,865		706,323	564,542	44,834
Virgin Islands	17,330		0	17,330	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	777,700	202,300	35,006
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0
Other foreign countries	371,305	581	230,277	141,609	41,464
Total Quotas	6,702,805	581	3,685,380	3,018,006	155,469
Subject to Section 408 (b) of Act	3,297,195	- - (Allocated: 12/22/60 - - 824,299(4/14/61 - - 1,263,776(6/1/61 - - 1,009,120(6/30/61 - - 150,000((Unallocated: - - 50,000			
Total Requirements	10,000,000				
Details of other foreign countries					
Peru	121,507	389	48,514	4,029	73,382
Dominican Republic	111,157	184	81,326	3,646	30,015
Mexico	95,409	0	78,805	4,880	16,604
Nicaragua	17,471	8	2,891	2,891	14,588
Haiti	8,268	0	5,431	3,407	2,837
Netherlands	4,149	0	4,149	4,149	0
China	3,980	0	990	678	2,990
Panama	3,980	0	3,980	3,980	0
Costa Rica	3,968	0	2,776	2,776	1,192
Canada	631	0	631	631	0
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0
Belgium	182	0	182	182	0
British Guiana	84	0	83	83	1
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0
Total	371,305	581	230,277 5/	31,853	141,609

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Cuba	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	830,894	5,796	825,098
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated, (b) all other sugar entered or authorized as of July 14, 1961. 2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from the Philippines, 8,902; Haiti, 3,407; Hawaii, 51; Total, 12,360. 3/ In addition, 87 tons of raw and 40 tons of direct-consumption sugar were imported for processing and return to Puerto Rico. 4/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Belgium, 1,672; Canada, 5,991; Hong Kong, 43; Netherlands, 7,447; United Kingdom, 5,048. 5/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude 2 tons from Sweden, 10 tons from France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, South Africa and from each country listed. 6/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 180 gallons were entered from Australia, 1,037 from France, 336 from Italy, 9,992 from the United Kingdom, 447 from Poland, and 1,058 from West Germany.

Table 15. - Quota-exempt sugar entered under Secs. 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of July 14, 1961

Source	Reexport	For feed	Total
	Short tons, raw value		
Argentina	0	4,990	4,990
Belgium	0	2,123	2,123
Brazil	15,978	0	15,978
Canada	535	0	535
Colombia	1,632	118	1,750
Dominican Republic	8,839	8,239	17,078
El Salvador	68	0	68
France	1,659	0	1,659
Mexico	801	259	1,060
Netherlands	1,474	3,106	4,580
Philippines	0	1,296	1,296
United Kingdom	0	82	82
Union of South Africa	0	54	54
Total	30,986	20,267	51,253

Table 16. - Status of 1961 Non-quota Purchase Sugar as of July 14, 1961 ^{1/}

Country	January-March		April - December		
	Authorized for Entry				
	Further processing	Direct-consumption	Authorized for purchase	Authorized for entry	Unfilled balance
(Short tons, raw value)					
Dominican Republic	221,796	0	0	0	0
Peru	203,063	0	329,870	62,605	267,265
Mexico	191,168	0	398,423	241,703	156,720
Philippines	122,683	0	368,048	120,793	247,255
Nicaragua	14,974	0	9,897	5,237	4,660
China (Formosa)	11,503	0	174,543	55,343	119,200
Brazil	11,402	0	325,000	72,863	252,137
British West Indies and British Guiana	10,152	0	255,755	131,763	123,992
Colombia	6,007	0	40,000	21,391	18,609
Ecuador	5,989	0	30,000	0	30,000
El Salvador	2,000	0	10,000	0	10,000
Guatemala	0	2,011	15,000	0	15,000
Costa Rica	0	1,168	24,774	12,623	12,151
Panama	0	971	4,515	1,016 ^{2/}	3,499
Netherlands	0	1,454	4,388	4,388 ^{2/}	0
Canada	0	1,265	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	1,034	0	0	0
Haiti	429	0	36,572	22,041	14,531
Belgium	0	357	1,092	1,092 ^{2/}	0
Hong Kong	0	6	19	11 ^{2/}	8
French West Indies	0	0	75,000	54,783	20,217
Australia	0	0	90,000	24,628	65,372
Paraguay	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
India	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
Total	801,166	8,266	2,422,896	832,280	1,590,616

^{1/} Authorizations exclude the first ten tons entered from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, French West Indies, and Australia.^{2/} All for direct-consumption.

Table 17. - Status of 1961 Sugar Quotas as of June 30, 1961

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 1/		Unfilled balance	
			Direct- consump- tion2/	Total	Direct- consump- tion	Total
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic Beet	2,177,773		1,175,000		1,002,773	
Mainland Cane	670,122		145,000		525,122	
Hawaii	1,215,410		494,965	51	720,445	34,165
Puerto Rico	1,270,865		701,490	3/ 98,639	569,375	49,667
Virgin Islands	17,330		0		17,330	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	744,174	21,083	235,826	38,837
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other foreign countries	371,305	581	228,637	30,439	143,249	42,878
Total Quotas	6,702,805	581	3,489,266	150,212	3,214,120	165,547

Subject to Section
408 (b) of Act

3,297,195 - - (Allocated: 12/22/60 - - 824,299 (For status see Table 19.)
(4/14/61 - - 1,263,776
(6/1/61 - - 1,009,120
(6/30/61 - - 150,000
(Unallocated - - - - - 50,000

Total Requirements 10,000,000
Details of other foreign countries

Peru	121,507	389	47,415	2,959	74,481	7,937
Dominican Republic	111,157	184	80,861	3,380	30,480	6,335
Mexico	95,409	0	78,782	4,857	16,627	12,788
Nicaragua	17,471	8	2,891	2,891	14,588	8,745
Haiti	8,268	0	5,378	3,354	2,890	2,890
Netherlands	4,149	0	4,149	4,149	0	0 ^{4/}
China	3,980	0	990	678	2,990	2,990
Panama	3,980	0	3,980	3,980	0	0
Costa Rica	3,968	0	2,776	2,776	1,192	1,192
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0 ^{4/}
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0 ^{4/}
Belgium	182	0	182	182	0	0 ^{4/}
British Guiana	84	0	83	83	1	1
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 ^{4/}
Total	371,305	581	228,637 ^{5/}	30,439	143,249	42,878

LIQUID SUGAR ^{6/}

Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Cuba	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	830,894	5,796	825,098
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated, (b) all other sugar entered or authorized as of June 30, 1961. 2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from the Philippines, 7,745; Haiti, 3,354; Hawaii, 51; Total, 11,150. 3/ In addition, 87 tons of raw and 40 tons of direct-consumption sugar were imported for processing and return to Puerto Rico. 4/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Belgium, 1,672; Canada, 6,099; Hong Kong, 43; Netherlands, 7,447; United Kingdom, 5,048. 5/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude 2 tons from Sweden, 10 tons from France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, South Africa, and from each country listed. 6/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 180 gallons were entered from Australia, 1,037 from France, 60 from Italy, 9,392 from the United Kingdom, and 447 from Poland.

Table 18. - Quota exempt sugar entered under Secs. 211(a) and 212(4) as of June 30, 1961

Table 10. - Quota Exempt Sugar Entered Under 5505, 111(6), and 111(47) as of June 30, 1962			
Source	For		Total
	Reexport	Feed	
	Short tons, raw value		
Argentina	0	4,990	4,990
Belgium	0	2,123	2,123
Brazil	16,048	0	16,048
Canada	535	0	535
Colombia	1,632	118	1,750
Dominican Republic	8,839	8,239	17,078
El Salvador	68	0	68
Mexico	801	259	1,060
Netherlands	1,474	3,106	4,580
Philippines	0	1,296	1,296
United Kingdom	0	82	82
Union of South Africa	0	54	54
Total	29,397	20,267	49,664

Table 19. - Status of 1961 Non-quota Purchase Sugar as of June 30, 1961 ^{1/}

Country	January - March		April - December		
	Authorized for Entry		Authorized		
	Further processing	Direct-consumption	for purchase	for entry	Unfilled balance
(Short tons, raw value)					
Dominican Republic	221,796	0	0	0	0
Peru	203,063	0	329,870	38,339	291,531
Mexico	191,168	0	398,423	228,122	170,301
Philippines	122,683	0	368,048	109,248	258,800
Nicaragua	14,974	0	9,897	5,237	4,660
China (Formosa)	11,503	0	174,543	33,316	141,227
Brazil	11,402	0	325,000	40,682	284,318
British W. Indies and British Guiana	10,152	0	255,755	99,936	155,819
Colombia	6,007	0	40,000	15,552	24,448
Ecuador	5,989	0	30,000	0	30,000
El Salvador	2,000	0	10,000	0	10,000
Guatemala	0	2,011	15,000	0	15,000
Costa Rica	0	1,168	24,774	9,296	15,478
Panama	0	971	4,515	1,016 ^{2/}	3,499
Netherlands	0	1,454	4,388	4,388 ^{2/}	0
Canada	0	1,264	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	1,034	0	0	0
Haiti	429	0	36,572	21,990	14,582
Belgium	0	357	1,092	1,092 ^{2/}	0
Hong Kong	0	6	19	11 ^{2/}	8
French West Indies	0	0	75,000	33,722	41,278
Australia	0	0	90,000	24,628	65,372
Paraguay	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
India	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
Total	801,166	8,265	2,422,896	666,575	1,756,321

^{1/} Authorizations exclude the first ten tons entered from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, French West Indies, and Australia.

^{2/} All for direct-consumption.

Table 20. - Primary distribution of sugar, Continental United States, by States, May 1961

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights 1/					
New England					
Connecticut	130,173		2,748		132,921
Maine	72,511				72,511
Massachusetts	495,137		3,415		498,552
New Hampshire	44,228				44,228
Rhode Island	52,645		215		52,860
Vermont	25,279				25,279
Sub-total	820,073		6,378		826,451
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	693,717		69,968		763,685
New York	1,569,317	31,797	92,442	450	1,694,006
Pennsylvania	1,125,754	49,678	147,968		1,323,400
Sub-total	3,388,788	81,475	310,378	450	3,781,091
North Central					
Illinois	944,193	804,367		35,819	1,784,379
Indiana	329,410	140,457	1,683		471,550
Iowa	59,953	150,988		2,000	212,941
Kansas	47,672	88,840		300	136,812
Michigan	349,338	309,734	205		659,277
Minnesota	42,837	217,858	1,350	1,000	263,045
Missouri	269,656	194,214		2,480	466,350
Nebraska	26,701	132,320			159,021
North Dakota	1,468	20,883			22,351
Ohio	749,083	244,449	1,100		994,632
South Dakota	2,305	69,553			71,858
Wisconsin	152,923	186,108	20,736		359,767
Sub-total	2,975,539	2,559,781	25,074	41,599	5,601,993
Southern					
Alabama	350,733				350,733
Arkansas	157,333	8,000			165,333
Delaware	24,142		1,420		25,562
District of Columbia	42,694		7,315		50,009
Florida	290,704		138,521	2,478	431,703
Georgia	674,193		5,330		679,523
Kentucky	268,346	14,872	2,755	900	286,874
Louisiana	401,848			2,128	403,976
Maryland	389,172	805	37,473		427,450
Mississippi	196,308			440	196,748
North Carolina	437,819		71,544		509,363
Oklahoma	129,322	30,782			160,104
South Carolina	268,654		5,980		274,634
Tennessee	494,698	6,000		2,772	503,470
Texas	791,718	145,114	4,694	820	942,346
Virginia	300,095	21,000	56,397		377,493
West Virginia	109,641	5,865	3,105		118,611
Sub-total	5,327,421	232,438	334,535	9,538	5,903,932
Western					
Alaska	2,520	2,384			4,904
Arizona	32,290	17,855			50,145
California	529,384	731,337	46,600		1,307,321
Colorado	11,745	103,062			114,807
Idaho	3,046	22,961			26,007
Montana	3,914	33,718			37,632
Nevada	7,341	4,708			12,049
New Mexico	9,392	21,716			31,108
Oregon	59,850	73,500	15,000		149,350
Utah	4,347	47,871			52,218
Washington	54,643	116,072	17,775		188,490
Wyoming	910	9,953			10,863
Sub-total	719,382	1,185,147	80,375		1,984,904
State Unknown			100		100
Grand total	13,231,203	4,058,841	756,840	51,587	18,098,471

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 21. - Primary distribution of sugar, Continental United States, by States, January-May 1961

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	521,574		18,359	400	540,333
Maine	274,877				274,877
Massachusetts	2,082,385		16,035	440	2,098,860
New Hampshire	146,019				146,019
Rhode Island	225,127		6,565		231,692
Vermont	118,058		400		118,458
Sub-total	3,358,040		41,359	840	3,410,239
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	3,006,300		233,234	2,000	3,241,534
New York	6,461,731	194,996	351,155	450	7,018,332
Pennsylvania	4,303,048	226,066	532,440		5,061,554
Sub-total	13,771,079	421,052	1,126,829	2,450	15,321,420
North Central					
Illinois	3,243,371	3,760,346	1,805	154,615	7,160,137
Indiana	1,234,310	527,273	4,400	1,000	1,766,983
Iowa	239,332	596,350		18,400	854,082
Kansas	181,378	355,302		900	537,580
Michigan	1,102,457	1,462,986	6,116		2,571,559
Minnesota	147,356	759,837	1,350	3,690	912,233
Missouri	973,525	846,754		13,340	1,833,619
Nebraska	99,616	495,053		4,600	599,269
North Dakota	2,984	89,433			92,417
Ohio	2,485,705	1,014,807	5,654	1,100	3,507,266
South Dakota	11,655	211,256			222,911
Wisconsin	496,872	772,518	28,025	330	1,297,745
Sub-total	10,218,561	10,891,915	47,350	197,975	21,355,801
Southern					
Alabama	1,159,631			12,964	1,172,595
Arkansas	465,900	37,000		200	503,100
Delaware	95,636		5,600		102,236
District of Columbia	167,572		29,537		197,109
Florida	1,053,772	10	458,501	113,140	1,625,423
Georgia	2,396,597		20,563	15,564	2,432,724
Kentucky	960,458	28,114	19,315	5,900	1,013,787
Louisiana	1,547,944			22,480	1,570,424
Maryland	1,439,697	1,635	134,471		1,575,803
Mississippi	586,354			4,623	690,977
North Carolina	1,380,112		291,084	3,520	1,674,716
Oklahoma	472,480	129,705			602,185
South Carolina	755,823		25,632		781,455
Tennessee	1,485,295	20,000		40,337	1,545,632
Texas	2,868,392	526,170	14,992	3,990	3,413,544
Virginia	951,811	64,397	218,329		1,234,537
West Virginia	342,076	13,575	9,337		364,988
Sub-total	18,229,550	820,606	1,228,361	222,718	20,501,235
Western					
Alaska	13,382	8,586			21,968
Arizona	156,754	82,927			239,681
California	2,294,278	3,187,969	99,292		5,581,539
Colorado	37,114	388,903			426,017
Idaho	16,495	94,916			111,411
Montana	11,168	120,902			132,070
Nevada	25,670	18,373			44,043
New Mexico	42,729	90,716			133,445
Oregon	215,808	295,267	19,000		530,075
Utah	23,853	205,776			229,629
Washington	240,722	519,635	46,105		806,462
Wyoming	2,895	38,616			41,511
Sub-total	3,080,868	5,052,586	164,397		8,297,851
State Unknown			100		100
Grand total	48,668,098	17,186,169	2,608,396	423,983	68,886,646

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 22.- Primary Distribution of Sugar, Continental United States, by States, January-May, 1961 and 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{2/}	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Thousands of hundredweights 1/						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	522	507			540	532
Maine	275	257			275	261
Massachusetts	2,082	2,051			2,099	2,098
New Hampshire	146	137			146	137
Rhode Island	225	202			232	213
Vermont	118	81			118	126
Sub-total	3,358	3,235			3,410	3,367
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	3,006	2,957			3,242	3,218
New York	6,462	6,193	195	116	7,018	6,887
Pennsylvania	4,303	3,830	226	96	5,052	4,822
Sub-total	13,771	12,980	421	212	15,322	14,927
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	3,243	2,991	3,761	3,150	7,160	6,268
Indiana	1,234	1,195	527	349	1,767	1,551
Iowa	239	223	596	529	854	758
Kansas	181	187	355	338	538	525
Michigan	1,102	1,162	1,463	923	2,572	2,144
Minnesota	147	154	760	673	912	828
Missouri	974	1,100	847	505	1,834	1,605
Nebraska	100	89	495	448	599	537
North Dakota	3	4	89	107	92	111
Ohio	2,486	2,794	1,015	461	3,507	3,289
South Dakota	12	11	211	160	223	171
Wisconsin	497	474	773	664	1,298	1,139
Sub-total	10,218	10,384	10,892	8,307	21,356	18,926
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	1,160	1,186			1,173	1,188
Arkansas	466	431	37	30	503	461
Delaware	96	89			102	93
District of Columbia	168	193			197	219
Florida	1,054	612	*	*	1,625	1,683
Georgia	2,397	2,034			2,433	2,273
Kentucky	960	891	28	5	1,014	929
Louisiana	1,548	1,364			1,570	1,383
Maryland	1,440	1,351	2	*	1,576	1,488
Mississippi	686	750			691	757
North Carolina	1,380	1,213			1,675	1,566
Oklahoma	472	466	130	105	602	572
South Carolina	756	628			781	673
Tennessee	1,485	1,372	20		1,546	1,424
Texas	2,868	2,632	526	528	3,413	3,197
Virginia	952	747	64		1,235	1,134
West Virginia	342	299	14	2	365	315
Sub-total	18,230	16,258	821	670	20,501	19,355
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	13	10	9	8	22	18
Arizona	157	141	83	74	240	215
California	2,294	2,354	3,188	2,418	5,582	4,891
Colorado	37	32	389	392	426	425
Idaho	16	15	95	95	111	110
Montana	11	8	121	113	132	121
Nevada	26	27	18	15	44	42
New Mexico	43	55	90	74	133	129
Oregon	216	219	295	229	530	486
Utah	24	21	206	201	230	222
Washington	241	258	519	450	806	767
Wyoming	3	3	39	36	42	39
Sub-total	3,081	3,143	5,052	4,105	8,298	7,465
<u>Grand total</u>	48,668	46,000	17,186	13,294	68,887	64,040

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 23. - Sugar prices

Year and Month	:Raw cane sugar-spot prices: Quota 3/				: Refined Beet Sugar - Quoted		
	:Domestic :		:Premiums :		: Wholesale (Gross) 4/		
	:Sugar at N.Y. :	"World" :	: and :		: Chicago :	Pacific	
Month	:Duty Paid 1/:	Sugar 2/	:Discounts :		Eastern :	West :	Coast
Cents per pound							
1956-60 Monthly Average	6.23	3.65	+1.65		8.65	8.62	8.97
1959 Monthly Average	6.24	2.97	+2.38		8.71	8.67	9.10
1960 Monthly Average	6.30	3.14	+2.21		8.79	8.77	8.96
1960							
July	6.48	3.26	+2.28		8.98	8.91	8.94
August	6.47	3.31	+2.22		9.35	9.15	9.15
September	6.59	3.25	+2.40		9.16	8.95	9.15
October	6.52	3.25	+2.33		9.05	8.95	8.95
November	6.53	3.25	+2.35		8.75	8.89	8.95
December	6.46	3.25	+2.27		8.59	8.80	8.95
1961							
January	6.39	3.03	+2.44		8.44	8.74	8.95
February	6.32	2.97	+2.45		8.35	8.80	8.95
March	6.25	2.97	+2.40		8.26	8.75	8.92
April	6.25	3.14	+2.20		8.25	8.60	8.80
May	6.46	3.35	+2.18		8.25	8.61	8.80
June	6.48	3.20	+2.33		8.35	8.75	8.80
Last 12-Month Average	6.43	3.19	+2.32		8.65	8.82	8.94
Year and Month	: Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) 4/						: Refined
	: New :		: South :		: Chicago :		: Retail
	: York :	East :	: Gulf :		: West :	Coast :	: U. S.
Month							Average
Cents per pound							
1956-60 Monthly Average	2.19	9.07	9.06		8.83	9.03	11.16
1959 Monthly Average	9.33	9.19	9.28		8.88	9.10	11.43
1960 Monthly Average	9.43	9.40	9.39		8.97	8.96	11.63
1960							
July	9.47	9.42	9.40		9.11	8.94	11.48
August	9.70	9.60	9.50		9.35	9.15	11.72
September	9.70	9.60	9.50		9.15	9.15	11.84
October	9.70	9.60	9.50		9.15	8.95	11.88
November	9.70	9.60	9.50		9.09	8.95	11.88
December	9.40	9.45	9.50		9.00	8.95	11.88
1961							
January	9.55	9.45	9.50		8.89	8.95	11.88
February	9.55	9.39	9.50		8.80	8.95	11.88
March	9.55	9.30	9.50		8.80	8.92	11.88
April	9.45	9.30	9.50		8.80	8.80	11.86
May	9.41	9.31	9.51		8.81	8.80	11.84
June	9.55	9.45	9.38		8.95	8.80	
Last 12-Month Average	9.56	9.46	9.48		8.99	8.94	11.82 5/

1/ Spot prices during 1956-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

2/ Spot prices during 1956-60 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar F.A.S. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but F. O.B. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ For 1956-1960 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight, insurance and unloading charges, and adding the bag allowance (currently .04¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

5/ 11-month Average.

Table 24. - Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and Month	Production		Month-end Stocks ^{1/}	
	Cane sugar	Beet	Cane sugar	Beet
	refiners	processors	refiners	processors
1,000 short tons, raw value				
1956-60 monthly average	524	182	295	838
1959 monthly average	529	186	317	823
1960 monthly average	542	203	312	915
<u>1960</u>				
July	626	30	246	483
August	635	62	281	311
September	573	128	282	225
October	495	618	259	699
November	508	625	278	1,163
December	510	526	299	1,498
<u>1961</u>				
January	468	246	311	1,596
February	426	17	305	1,427
March	555	24	334	1,250
April	492	76	347	1,151
May	636	55	274	991
June ^{2/}	575	49	305	791
Last 12-month average	542	205	293	965

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.^{2/} Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS